Annex 2

Decree No. 75/2002. (VIII.16.) FVM of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

on the prophylaxis of classical swine fever and African swine fever

Pursuant to the authorization set forth in Section 45.11 of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary medicine, the FOLLOWING DECREE HAS BEEN ADOPTED:

Section 1.

(1) This Decree shall be applicable to any natural and legal person and business entity without legal personality keeping swine as livestock.

(2) The stipulations of this Decree shall be applicable to prevent the outbreak of classical swine fever and African swine fever epizootics and to eradicate the disease if an outbreak occurs.

CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

Definitions

Section 2.

For the purposes of this Decree, the terms below shall have the meaning hereunder specified:

1. *Pig:* any animal of the Suidae family , including feral pigs;

2. *Feral pig:* swine other than domesticated or bred on a holding;

3. *Holding:* any agricultural or other facility, building, set of buildings used to keep or breed swine in a permanent or temporary arrangement;

4. *Diagnostic manual:* a manual as per Paragraph (4), Section 19 herein containing common diagnostic methods and tools to detect classical swine fever;

5. *Pig suspected of classical swine fever contamination:* a pig or pig carcass with clinical symptoms or post-mortem lesions, or for which the results of laboratory tests carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual suggest possible presence of classical swine fever;

6. *Case:* classical swine fever in live pig or pig carcass, whereby:

a) clinical symptoms or post-mortem lesions typical of classical swine fever have been officially identified, or

b) presence of the disease has been officially identified in view of the results of laboratory tests carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual;

7. *Classical swine fever outbreak:* one or more cases of classical swine fever on a holding;

8. *Primary epizootic outbreak:* an epizootic outbreak not connected to another epizootic outbreak of the same region by epizootic terms, or the first epizootic outbreak in another region of the country;

9. *Area contaminated by classical swine fever:* any area of the country where one or more cases of classical swine fever have been confirmed on feral pigs and actions are taken to eliminate the epizootic in accordance with Sections 17 and 18 herein;

10. *Primary case of classical swine fever in feral pigs:* case of classical swine fever in feral pigs in areas where no actions have been previously taken to eliminate the epizootic in accordance with Sections 17 and 18 herein;

11. *Meta-population of feral pigs:* a group of feral pigs with limited possibility of contact with other groups of feral pigs;

12. *Feral pig population exposed to contamination:* a stock of feral pigs whose blood does not contain anti-bodies against classical swine fever virus;

13. *Pig farmer:* any natural or legal person or business entity without legal personality owning or keeping pig as a livestock;

14. *Catering waste:* any waste from food for human consumption disposed of by catering services, food processing plants, kitchens or pig farmers' households;

15. *Marker vaccine:* a vaccine that can elicit a protective immunity distinguishable from the immune response elicited by the natural infection with the wild type virus by means of laboratory tests carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual;

16. *Killing:* any process in bloodless manner wich causes the death of an animal;

17. *Slaughter:* any action causing the death of an animal by bleeding;

18. *Area with a high-density of pigs:* a geographic area of 10 km diameter drawn around a holding contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by classical swine fever virus, where pig population density is higher than 800 pig per square kilometer; the holding is located in a region where there is a density of pigs kept in holding higher than 300 pigs per square kilometer;

19. *Contact holding:* any holding where classical swine fever could have been introduced in view of its geographic location or by the movement of persons, pig or vehicles or by any other means;

20. *Area free of classical swine fever contamination:* a geographic are of 20 km diameter in size with no identified cases of classical swine fever in the last forty days prior to delivery;

21. *Sentinel pig:* a pig tested for the presence of antibodies against classical swine fever virus with negative result, or pig from a holding outside of the quarantine isolation.

Notification of classical swine fever

Section 3.

(1) Classical swine fever shall be an epizootic subject to compulsory notification. Any person identifying or suspecting the presence of the disease or becoming aware of the presence of the disease shall have an obligation to notify the District Chief Veterinary Officer without delay.

(2) The obligation to report classical swine fever shall also prevail if pathological deformation suspected of classical swine fever contamination is encountered on a slaughtered pig that showed no sign of the classical swine fever while being alive.

(3) Notification shall be made verbally or in writing, personally or via an authorized representative.

(4) The notification shall contain the following information:

a) name and address of the pig farmer;

b) location of the pig holding, or the place where the feral pig was seen.

(5) The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry) shall file a report with the Office International des Epizooties and the Commission of the European Union in the format set forth in *Annex 1.* herein, including the following information:

a) proven outbreaks of classical swine fever on holdings;

b) identified cases of classical swine fever in slaughterhouses or in means of transport;

c) first proven cases of classical swine fever in feral pigs;

d) findings of the epidemiological enquiry carried out in accordance with Section 8 herein.

Actions to be taken in case of suspected classical swine fever

Section 4.

(1) If notified of a case or suspected classical swine fever contamination, the District Chief Veterinary Officer shall immediately dispatch an official veterinarian to the site, who shall start tests to confirm or rule out the presence of classical swine fever in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the diagnostic manual. The official veterinarian shall also inspect the integrity of the registration and identification system used to identify pig on the holding.

(2) If the official veterinarian at the site cannot exclude the possibility of contamination or suspected contamination, the District Chief Veterinary Officer shall order a surveillance quarantine for the holding with respect to the following:

a) a census shall be established for all the pig on the holding separately for each age group with the number of diseased, dead or possibly contaminated pig marked in each age

group. Such census shall be up-to-date and include birth and death during the quarantine period. The census shall be inspected by the official veterinarian at each visit on the holding;

b) all the pig on the holding shall be kept in the roofed sties or relocated on the holding at a location where diseased livestock can be separated from pig suspected of contamination;

c) no pig can leave or enter the holding. The District Chief Veterinary Officer may extend this prohibition to other livestock as well if necessary. Appropriate actions shall be taken to control rodents and insects;

d) no pork meat, pork meat product, pig semen, ovum, embryo, feed, instruments and tools used in pig farming, pig carcass or waste capable of spreading classical swine fever shall leave the holding without the official veterinarian's prior written consent. No pig meat, pig semen, ovum or embryo may be marketed or commercially sold;

e) movement of persons and vehicles on the holding shall be subject to the official veterinarian's written approval;

f) appropriate measures shall be adopted to disinfect pig sties, the entrance and exit of the holding, and every person entering or leaving the sties shall be compelled to comply with the relevant authority requirements with respect to controlling the spread of classical swine fever virus. Carriage vehicles shall also be thoroughly disinfected prior to leaving the holding.

g) epidemiological enquiry shall be performed in accordance with Section 8. herein.

(3) Wherever this is required in view of the epizootic situation – especially if the holding keeping livestock suspected of classical swine fever contamination is located in an area of high pig population density – the District Chief Veterinary Officer shall be entitled to:

a) order the measures specified in Paragraph (1), Section 5 herein to be adopted on the holdings specified in Paragraph (2) above. Limit the application of these measures only to the pigs contaminated by the classical swine fever virus or suspected of classical swine fever contamination and its place where they were kept , provided such pigs are fully separated, kept and fed separately from other pigs on the holding. Samples shall be taken from killed pigs in order that the presence of classical swine fever virus or the antibodies produced can be confirmed or ruled out;

b) via the county (capital city) Animal Health and Food Control Station (hereinafter referred to as the Control Station) order to set up surveillance zone around the holding specified in Paragraph (2) above to adopt some or all of the measures stipulated in Paragraphs (1) and (2) above.

(4) The measures specified in Paragraph (2) above shall not be lifted as long as the suspect of classical swine fever has not been officially ruled out.

Actions to be taken in case of confirmed classical swine fever contamination

Section 5.

(1) If classical swine fever contamination is confirmed by laboratory tests, the District Chief Veterinary Officer shall officially declare presence of the classical swine fever and order a local quarantine. In addition to those specified in Paragraph (2), Section 4 herein, the local quarantine shall comprise of the following:

a) every pig on the holding shall be killed in a bloodless manner without delay under the supervision of the official veterinarian in such a way to eliminate the risk of spreading of classical swine fever virus. If they need to be transported to a separate site for killing, the pigs shall be transported in closed vehicle without the possibility of leak. The vehicles used for transportation shall be thoroughly disinfected both before and after delivery of the pigs to the site. To prevent the spreading of classical swine fever contamination or for diagnostic purposes, pig suspected of classical swine fever infection may be killed before the presence of classical swine fever is officially confirmed. Pig farmers shall be subject to compensation by the state for the livestock killed (slaughtered) in accordance with the provisions of separate rules of law. The decision ordering the killing (slaughtering) of livestock shall be implemented irrespective of appeal;

b) adequate quantity of samples shall be taken from the pig carcasses after being killed to analyse how the classical swine fever virus was transferred to the holding and to identify the period of time during which the virus was present on the holding;

c) the carcasses of killed pigs shall be disposed of under the supervision of the official veterinarian in a way to eliminate the risk of spreading of classical swine fever virus in any form and to minimise pollution to the environment.

d) the meat of pigs slaughtered in the period between the possible day of transfer of the classical swine fever virus to the holding and the day the quarantine was ordered shall be traced down to the extent possible and disposed of under the supervision of the official veterinarian in a way to eliminate the risk of spreading of classical swine fever virus in any form and to minimise pollution to the environment.

e) the semen, ova and embryos of pigs extracted in the period between the possible day of transfer of the classical swine fever virus to the holding and the day the authority measures were adopted on the holding shall be traced down to the extent possible and disposed of under the supervision of the official veterinarian in a way to eliminate the risk of spreading of classical swine fever virus in any form.

f) any and all material and waste suspected to have been contaminated by the classical swine fever virus (e.g. feed, bedding, slurry, etc.) shall be subjected to special waste treatment under the supervision of the official veterinarian to ensure that the classical swine fever virus is fully destroyed. With the exception of manure, the destruction of materials and objects capable of spreading epizootic shall be subject to compensation by the state in accordance with the provisions of separate rules of law;

g) after the disposal of pigs, the buildings and facilities used to keep the pigs, the vehicles used to transport the livestock or their carcasses, all possibly contaminated tools

and equipment, bedding, manure and slurry shall be cleaned, disinfected or treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 herein.

h) in the event of primary outbreak of classical swine fever, an isolate of the classical swine fever virus shall be subjected to laboratory testing in accordance with the diagnostic manual to determine the genotype of the virus;

i) epidemiological enquiry shall be performed in accordance with Section 8 herein;

j) the notary of the local municipality of the settlement (district of the capital) shall be notified of the confirmation of the disease.

(2) If an outbreak of the classical swine fever is declared in a laboratory, zoo, game park or any fenced area where pigs are kept with a scientific purpose or with the objective to protect rare species, the Ministry may introduce different measures than those specified in Sections *a)* and *e)* of Paragraph (1), provided this deviation is not in violation of the fundamental public interests of epizootic prophylaxis.

(3) To control and prevent the spreading of the epizootic, the Ministry may order emergency vaccination in accordance with the procedures described in Section 21 herein.

Actions to be taken in case of declared classical swine fever contamination at different holdings of different epizootic units

Section 6.

(1) In case of holdings with two or more separate production units, in order that fattening of pigs may be completed the District Chief Veterinary Officer may decide to relieve an uncontaminated production unit in a contaminated holding from applying the provisions specified in Point *a)*, Paragraph (1) of Section 5 above, provided the official veterinarian confirms that the integrity, size and technology of the production unit is suitable to hold, keep, feed and care for the livestock completely separate, and the virus cannot spread from one production unit to the other.

(2) If the provisions of Paragraph (1) are adopted by the District Chief Veterinary Officer, detailed rules to guarantee epizootic control shall be elaborated and implemented.

Actions to be taken at contact holdings

Section 7.

(1) A holding shall be considered a contact holding if the District Chief Veterinary Officer declares as a result of the epidemiological enquiry carried out in accordance with Section 8 that the classical swine fever may have been introduced from another holding to the holding contaminated or suspected to be contaminated of classical swine fever, or from the holding contaminated or suspected to be contaminated of classical swine fever to another holding. Stipulations of Section 4 herein shall be applied with respect to these holdings until the suspected contamination of classical swine fever is officially ruled out.

(2) If so required in view of the epidemiological situation, the District Chief Veterinary Officer may adopt the measures specified in Paragraph (1), Section 5 herein at the contact holdings. Adequate quantity of samples shall be taken from the pig carcasses after being killed or slaughtered to confirm or rule out the presence of the classical swine fever virus or the antibodies produced.

(3) The most important criteria to be taken into account when adopting the measures specified in Point a*)*, Paragraph (1) of Section 5 herein with respect to contact holdings are laid down in *Annex 2. herein*, subject to amendment or modification in view of scientific achievements and practical experience.

Epidemiological enquiry

Section 8.

(1) Epidemiological enquiry shall be performed in the framework of the Contingency Plan referred to in Section 26 herein. The enquiry shall cover the following:

a) the period of time during which the classical swine fever could have been present on the holding before being reported;

b) the origin of the classical swine fever detected on the holding and the identification of the holdings keeping pigs that may have been contaminated from the same sources;

c) the movement of persons, vehicles, live pigs, carcass, meat or materials that may have transferred the classical swine fever virus to or from the holding.

(2) If the findings of the inspection suggest that the classical swine fever was transferred from or to a holding located in another country, the authorities of the country concerned shall be notified without delay.

Drawing up boundaries of protection zone, surveillance zone

Section 9.

(1) In the event classical swine fever has been officially confirmed on a holding, the District Chief Veterinary Officer with regional competence may order a protection zone for an area of at least 3 km in diameter around the site of outbreak, which shall be located in the surveillance zone of at least 10 km in diameter ordered by the Station.

(2) In designating the protection zone and the surveillance zone, the following shall be taken into consideration:

a) the findings of the epidemiological enquiry performed in accordance with Section 8 above;

b) the geographic location, and the natural boundaries in particular;

c) the location and distance of the holdings from each other;

d) the established practice of commercial trading of pigs of different purpose and the availability of slaughterhouses;

e) possibilities of control of movement of livestock within the isolation zone, especially in the case of transporting pigs from the holding to a special site for killing.

(3) If the isolation zone overlaps the administrative territory of an adjacent country, the isolation shall be established in co-operation with the relevant authorities of the adjacent country concerned.

(4) Stations shall take every effort possible (signboards, mass communication, media, etc.) to ensure that every person in the protection zone and the surveillance zone is notified and aware of the restrictions set forth in Sections 10 to 13 herein and of the consequences of non-fulfilment of these restrictions.

Measures to be taken in the protection zone

Section 10.

The District Chief Veterinary Officer shall take every action to ensure that the following measures are adopted in the protection zone zone:

a) within the shortest period of time possible, establish a census of every holding and their livestock in the area based on the holdings' and farmers' reports. These holdings shall be visited by the official veterinarian within seven days of establishment of the protection zone to conduct clinical tests on the pigs and verify the existence and integrity of identification tags;

b) a ban on the movement and transportation of pigs on public and private roads shall be introduced, with the exception of approved transportation set forth in Section *f)* below. This ban shall not be applicable to the transportation of pigs on public road or railway without unloading and stopping during the transportation. Exemption may be granted with respect to pigs transported from an area outside the protection zone in transit to a slaughterhouse located in the protection zone;

c) equipment, trucks and vehicles used to transport pigs or other livestock and all possibly contaminated materials (carcasses, feed, manure, slurry, etc.) shall be cleaned, disinfected or treated immediately after contamination in accordance with the provisions and procedures described in Section 14 herein. Vehicles used to transport pigs may leave the protection zone after being cleaned and disinfected and authorised by the official veterinarian;

d) no other livestock of any other breed or species shall enter or leave the holding without the official veterinarian's prior consent;

e) the official veterinarian shall be immediately notified of any diseased or death of pigs, who shall perform any and all tests required to declare the presence of classical swine fever;

f) no pig shall leave the holding for at least 30 days after completing the cleaning and disinfection of the contaminated holding. After 30 days, the District Chief Veterinary Officer may authorise the transportation of pigs from the said holding – subject to the terms and conditions set forth in Paragraphs (1) to (3), Section 12 herein – directly delivered to

fa) the slaughterhouse designated by the Station – possibly within the protection zone or the surveillance zone – for immediate slaughter,

fb) an animal protein processing plant or other suitable place where the pigs are killed immediately and their carcasses completely disposed of under authority supervision, or

fc) another holding inside the protection zone in exceptional cases only;

g) pig semen, ova and embryos shall not leave the holding in the protection zone;

h) every person leaving or entering the holding shall comply with the authority measures adopted to prevent and control the spreading of the classical swine fever virus.

Section 11.

If the prohibitions and restrictions described in Section 10 above are maintained after 30 days because of new outbreaks and as a result animal welfare or other problems arise in keeping the pigs, the District Chief Veterinary Officer may – on the justified request of the pig farmer and notwithstanding the conditions specified in Paragraphs (1) to (3) of Section 12 herein – authorise the direct transportation of pigs from a holding in the protection zone in accordance with points *fa)* to *fc)*, Section 10.

Section 12.

(1) The District Chief Veterinary Officer may authorise the transportation of pigs from the holdings concerned subject to fulfilment of the following terms and conditions:

a) the official veterinarian has performed the clinical examination of pigs – especially those to be transported – including measuring of the body temperature for some, and has inspected the registration and tagging system used to identify the pig;

b) the inspections and tests referred to in Point a*)* above have not revealed the presence of classical swine fever in pigs;

c) pig are transported in vehicles sealed by the official veterinarian;

d) vehicles, tools and equipment used to transport pigs are cleaned and disinfected without delay after the transport in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 herein;

e) adequate quantity of samples has been taken from the pigs after being slaughtered to confirm or rule out the presence of the classical swine fever virus or the antibodies produced on the holdings concerned.

(2) If the pigs are delivered to the slaughterhouses:

a) the official veterinarian supervising the activities of the slaughterhouse shall be notified of the intention to transport pigs to the slaughterhouse;

b) when delivered to the slaughterhouse, these pigs shall be separated from other pigs and shall be slaughtered separately;

c) the official veterinarian shall perform *ante-* and *post-mortem* inspections at the dedicated slaughterhouse and shall analyse every symptom and deformation that may suggest the presence of classical swine fever.

(3) Meat from the pigs referred to in Paragraph (2) above shall:

a) be labelled with an oval stamp of 6.5×4.5 cm with the following inscription: name of the country in capitals on the top part, in the centre the official veterinary approval number of the slaughterhouse, and EC on the bottom parts. The middle of the stamp shall also have two crossing straight lines at right angles placed in a way that the information is not obscured. The letters must be 0.8 cm high and and the numbers 1.0 cm high. The stamp shall reveal the identity of the veterinary who has inspected the meat;

b) not be commercialised unless one of the following treatments have been performed under a veterinary' supervision:

ba) heat treatment in hermetically closed container at 3.00 or higher Fo value,

bb) heat treatment in a way to ensure at least 80 °C for 10 minutes inside the raw meat,

bc) keeping body parts or raw meat at boiling temperature for at least 150 minutes with the output not any thicker than 10 cm,

bd) fat rendered on at least 100 °C.

Treatment of meat shall be performed at by the Station designated site under the official veterinarian's supervision. As a precondition to the delivery of meat to the treatment site, the transport shall be sealed by the official veterinarian at start and the cargo shall remain sealed throughout the journey.

(4) The above measures shall be maintained in the protection zone until

a) cleaning and disinfection in the contaminated holdings have been fully performed;

b) clinical and laboratory testing of the pigs have been carried out on all of the holdings in accordance with the diagnostic manual. No tests shall be performed until the end of the 30 days period after the completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection at the contaminated holding.

Measures to be taken in the established surveillance zone

Section 13.

(1) The Station shall take every action to ensure that the following measures are adopted in the surveillance zone:

a) establish a census of every holding and their livestock in the area based on the holdings' and farmers' reports by the District Chief Veterinary Officer;

*b)*the movement and transportation of pigs on public and private roads shall be prohibited, except if approved by the District Chief Veterinary Officer. This ban shall not be applicable to

*ba)*the transportation of pigs on public road or railway provided the carrier does not stop or unload the goods anywhere,

*bb)*pigs transported from an area outside the surveillance zone in transit to a slaughterhouse located in the surveillance zone for immediate slaughter;

*c)*vehicles used to transport pigs or other livestock or material which may be contaminated therefore possibly contaminated with the classical swine fever virus shall not be allowed to leave the surveillance zone without being cleaned and disinfected as required by the District Chief Veterinary Officer ;

*d)*no other livestock of any other breed or species shall enter or leave the holding without the District Veterinarian's prior consent for a period of seven days after establishment of the surveillance zone;

*e)*all dead or diseased pigs on a holding shall be immediately notified to the official veterinarian , who shall perform any and all tests required to confirm the presence of classical swine fever;

*f)*no pigs shall leave the holding for at least 21 days after completing the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the contaminated holding. After 21 days, the District Chief Veterinary Officer may authorise the transportation of pigs from the said holding – subject to the terms and conditions set forth in Paragraphs (1) to (3), Section 12 herein – directly delivered in accordance with Paragraphs fa)-fc) of Section10.

g) pig semen, ova and embryos shall not leave the holding in the surveillance zone;

h) every person leaving or entering the holding shall comply with the authority measures adopted to prevent and control the spreading of the classical swine fever virus.

(2) If the prohibitions and restrictions described in Paragraph (1) above are maintained beyond 30 days because of further outbreaks and where as a result animal welfare or other problems arise in keeping the pigs,, the District Chief Veterinary Officer may – on the justified request of the pig farmer and notwithstanding the conditions specified in Paragraphs (1) to (3) of Section 12 herein – authorise the direct transportation of pigs from a holding in the surveillance zone in accordance with Sections *fa)* to *fc)*, Section 10.

(3) The above measures shall be maintained in the surveillance zone until

*a)*cleaning and disinfection in the contaminated holdings have been fully performed;

*b)*clinical and laboratory testing of the pigs have been carried out on all of the holdings in accordance with the diagnostic manual. No tests shall be performed until the end of the 20 days period after completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection at the contaminated holding.

Disinfection

Section 14.

(1) The disinfectants to be used and the applicable concentration shall be approved by the Station.

(2) Cleaning and disinfection works shall be performed in accordance with the instructions and under the supervision of the official veterinarian.

(3) Principles and the methodology of cleaning, disinfection and treatment shall be set forth in *Annex 3.* herein.

Restocking of pig holdings

Section 15.

(1) The restocking of pig holdings contaminated by classical swine fever shall not take place until at least 30 days after completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations in accordance with Section 14.

(2) The restocking of pig holdings shall take into account the type of farming practiced on the holding concerned and shall conform to one of the following procedures:

a) with regard to open-air pig holdings, the restocking of pig holdings shall start with the introduction of sentinel pigs. Sentinel pigs shall be placed, in accordance with the requirements of the official veterienrian, throughout the holding and shall be sampled 40 days after having been placed on the holding and tested for the presence of antibodies in accordance with the diagnostic manual. If none of the pigs has developed antibodies against classical swine fever virus, full restocking may take place. No pig may leave the holding before the negative results of the serological examination for all of the pigs are available;

b) with regards to all other forms of pig farming, the restocking of pig holdings shall either take place in accordance with the measures provided for in Point a*)* above or shall be based on total restocking , provided that:

ba) all the pigs arrive on the holding within a period of 20 days and come from holdings outside the restricted zone

bb) pigs in the repopulated herd are subjected to a serological examination in accordance with the diagnostic manual. Sampling for that examination shall be carried out at the earliest 40 days after the arrival of the last pig

bc) no pig may leave the holding before the negative results of the serological examination are available.

(3) If more than six months have elapsed from the completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations on the holding, the official veterinarian may authorize derogation from the stipulations referred to in Paragraph (2) above, in consideration of the epizootic situation.

Measures to be taken in case of presence of classical swine fever in pigs in a slaughterhouse or means of transport

Section 16.

(1) Where there is a suspicion of the presence of classical swine fever in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the District Chief Veterinary Officer shall take immediate actions to confirm or rule out the presence of classical swine fever in accordance with the procedures set forth in the diagnostic manual.

(2) Should a case of classical swine fever be detected in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the District Chief Veterinary Officer shall order:

a) the killing of all susceptible pigs in the slaughterhouse or in the means of transport without delay;

b) the safe disposal of contaminated pig carcases, offal and animal waste under official supervision;

c) the cleaning and disinfection of buildings and equipment, including vehicles, under the supervision of the official veterinarian in accordance with Section 14 herein;

d) an epidemiological inquiry in accordance with Section 8 herein;

e) laboratory testing of the classical swine fever virus isolate in accordance with the procedure laid down in the diagnostic manual to identify the genetic type of the classical swine fever virus;

f) the measures referred to in Section 7 to be adopted on the holding where the contaminated pig or carcasses originate from and in the other contact holdings. Unless otherwise indicated by the epidemiological inquiry, the measures laid down in Paragraph (1), Section 5 herein shall be applied on the holding of origin of the infected pigs or carcasses;

(3) No animals shall be introduced for slaughter until at least 24 hours after completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations completed in accordance with Section 14 herein.

Measures to be taken in case of suspicion and confirmation of the presence of classical swine fever in feral pigs

Section 17.

(1) Immediately after the Station is notified of the suspected contamination of feral pigs, it shall take all appropriate measures to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease. The Control Station shall inform pig farmers and hunters of the presence of the classical swine fever, and shall inspect all feral pigs shot or found dead, including laboratory testing.

(2) As soon as a primary case of classical swine fever in feral pigs is confirmed, the Station shall immediately adopt the following measures:

a) establish an expert committee with the participation of veterinarians, hunters, wildlife biologists and epidemiologists. The expert committee shall assist the Station in the following:

aa) study the epizootic situation and define the infected area,

ab) establish appropriate measures to be applied in the infected area in addition to the ones referred to in Sections *b)* and *c)*; these measures may include suspension of hunting and a limitations of movement;

ac) elaborate a plan for the eradication of the disease and submit the plan for approval to the Ministry;

ad) carry out audits to verify the effectiveness of the measures adopted to eradicate classical swine fever from the infected area;

b) immediately place under official surveillance pig holdings in the designated infected area and shall in particular order that:

ba) an official census be carried out of all age groups of pigs on all holdings. The census shall be kept up-to-date by the pig farmer and shall be presented to the official veterinarian on request and may be checked at each inspection. In open-air pig holdings, the first census carried out may be done on the basis of an estimate,

bb) all pigs on the holding be kept in their sties or some other place where they can be separated from feral pigs. Actions shall be taken to ensure that feral pigs has no access to any material which may subsequently come in contact with domestic pigs on the holding,

bc) no pig shall enter or leave the holding save where authorised by the District Chief Veterinary Officer with regards to the epizootic situation,

bd) appropriate means of disinfection shall be used at the entrance and exits of buildings housing pigs and of the holding itself,

be) appropriate hygienic measures shall be applied by all persons coming in contact with feral pigs to reduce the risk of spreading of classical swine fever virus, which measures may include a temporary ban on persons having been in contact with feral pigs from entering a pig holding,

bf) all dead or diseased pigs with classical swine fever symptoms on a holding shall be tested for the presence of classical swine fever,

bg) no part of any feral pigs, whether shot or found dead, as well as any material or equipment which could be contaminated with classical swine fever virus shall be brought into a pig holding,

bh) no pigs, their semen, embryos or ova shall be moved from the infected area for the purpose of commercialisation;

c) take actions to ensure that all feral pigs shot or found dead in the defined infected area are inspected by an official veterinary and examined for the presence of classical swine fever in accordance with the diagnostic manual. Carcasses of feral pigs found positive shall be disposed of under official supervision.

d) ensure that the classical swine fever virus isolate is subjected to the laboratory test procedure referred to in the diagnostic manual to identify the genetic type of virus.

(3) If a case of classical swine fever has occurred in feral pigs in an area close to the territory of an adjacent country, the country concerned shall collaborate in the establishment of disease control measures.

Plans for the eradication of classical swine fever from feral pig population

Section 18.

(1) Without prejudice to the measures stipulated in Section 17 herein, the Station shall submit to the Ministry within 90 days from the confirmation of the primary case of classical swine fever in feral pigs a written plan describing the measures to be taken to eradicate the classical swine fever disease in the infected area and of the measures to be applied to protect the pig population on the holdings in the area.

(2) The Ministry shall examine the plan in order to determine whether it permits the desired objective to be attained. The plan, if necessary with amendments, shall be approved by the Ministry and may be later amended or modified in view of the experience gained in classical swine fever control.

(3) After the measures provided for in the plan referred to in Paragraph (1) above have been approved, they shall replace the initial measures laid down in Section 17.

(4) The plan referred to in Paragraph (1) above shall contain information on the following:

a) the results of the epidemiological investigations and controls carried out in accordance with Section 17 and the geographical distribution of the disease;

b) a defined infected area. When defining the infected area, the Station shall take into account the following besides those referred to in Point a*)* above:

ba) the feral pig population in the area,

bb) the existence of major natural or artificial obstacles to movements of feral pigs;

c) the organisation of close co-operation between biologists, hunters, hunting organisations, wildlife protection services, veterinary services and public health organisations;

d) the information campaign to be enforced to increase hunters' awareness of the measures they have to adopt in the framework of the eradication plan;

e) specific efforts made to determine the number and location of the feral pig population in and around the infected area;

f) the approximate number and location of feral pigs in and around the infected area;

g) specific efforts made to determine the extent of the infection in the feral pig population, by an investigation of feral pigs shot by hunters or found dead and by laboratory testing, including age-stratified epizootic inspections and tests;

h) the measures adopted to reduce the spreading of classical swine fever disease due to feral pig movements and/or contact between feral pigs, which may include a prohibition of hunting;

i) the measures adopted to reduce the feral pig population exposed to classical swine fever contamination and in particular young piglets;

j) the requirements to be complied with by hunters in order to avoid the spreading of the disease;

k) epidemiological enquiry to be performed for each and every feral pig regardless of whether found dead or shot. The inspection shall cover the following:

ka) the geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot,

kb) the date on which the animal was found dead or shot,

kc) the person who found or shot the animal,

kd) the age and sex of the pig,

ke) if shot: symptoms of the pig before being shot,

kf) if found dead: the state of the carcass found,

kg) laboratory findings;

l) surveillance programmes and prevention measures applicable to the holdings situated in the defined infected area, and if necessary, in its surroundings, including the transport and movement of animals within, from and to the area. These measures shall at least include the ban on the transportation of pigs, their semen, embryos or ova from the infected area for the purpose of commercialisation;

m) other measures to be adopted to eradicate the classical swine fever disease in the defined area and the measures applied to holdings in the area;

n) the official veterinarian in charge of implementing and coordinating the execution of the plan;

o) the system established with the objective to allow the designated expert committee appointed in accordance with Paragraph (2) of Section 17 to review the achievements of the eradication plan at regular intervals;

p) disease monitoring measures that shall be enforced after a period of at least 12 months has elapsed from the last confirmed case of classical swine fever in feral pigs in the defined infected area; these monitoring measures shall stay in place for at least 12 months and shall at least include the measures already enforced in accordance with points *g)* and *k)*.

(5) A report concerning the epizootic situation in the defined area and the achievements of the eradication plan shall be transmitted to the Ministry every 6 months.

Diagnostic procedures and bio-safety requirements

Section 19.

(1) Diagnostic procedures, sampling and laboratory testing to detect the presence of classical swine fever shall be carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual.

(2) Pursuant to the provisions set forth in *Annex 4.* herein, the national laboratories responsible for coordinating standards and methods of diagnosis shall be the Central Veterinary Institute (hereinafter referred to CVI), and the State Control Institute for Veterinary Biologicals, Drugs and Feeds (hereinafter referred to SCIVBDF).

(3) The national laboratories referred to in Paragraph (2) above shall liaise with the European Union reference laboratory as mentioned in Annex 5 herein.

(4) In order to introduce uniform procedures to diagnose classical swine fever, from the day this Decree enters into force a classical swine fever diagnostic manual shall be issued, which shall contain the following:

a) minimum fundamental bio-safety requirements and quality standards to be observed by classical swine fever diagnostic laboratories and for the transport of samples;

b) criteria and procedures to be followed when clinical or *post-mortem* examinations are carried out to confirm or rule out the presence of classical swine fever;

c) criteria and procedures to be followed for the collection of samples from live pig or pig carcass, to confirm or rule out the presence of classical swine fever by laboratory examinations, including sampling methods for serological or virological screenings carried out in the framework of the application of the measures provided for in this Decree;

d) laboratory tests to be used for the diagnosis of classical swine fever, including:

da) tests for the differential diagnosis to differentiate classical swine fever virus from other viruses of the Pestivirus genus, and

db) if available, tests to distinguish the antibody pattern elicited by a marker vaccine from the one elicited by the wild type of classical swine fever virus,

dc) criteria for the evaluation of laboratory tests results;

e) laboratory techniques for the genetic typing of classical swine fever virus isolates.

(5) To ensure that appropriate bio-safety conditions are safeguarded to protect animal health, the classical swine fever virus, its genome and antigens and vaccines for research, diagnosis or manufacture shall not be manipulated or used in any institution other than that approved by the Ministry.

(6) The provisions of Annexes 4 and 5 and the diagnostic manual may be supplemented or amended.

(7) Until the diagnostic manual is actually published, the diagnostic procedures set forth in *Annex 6. herein* shall be applicable in view of the diagnostic procedures to be applied by virtue of this Decree.

Use, manufacture and sale of classical swine fever vaccines

Section 20.

(1) The use of classical swine fever vaccines shall be prohibited;

(2) The research, manipulation, manufacture, storage, supply, distribution and sale of classical swine fever vaccines shall be subject to strict official supervision.

Emergency vaccination

Section 21.

(1) If the analysis of the epidemiological data available suggest a threat to spread of classical swine fever, emergency vaccination may be introduced in pig holdings in accordance with the procedures and provisions laid down in Sections 22 and 23 herein

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of Paragraph (2) of Section 5 herein, key criteria and risk factors to be considered for the application of emergency vaccination shall be set forth in *Annex 7*. These criteria and risk factors may be subsequently amended or supplemented to take account of scientific developments and experiences

Section 22.

(1) In the event the Ministry intends to order vaccination, it shall order the Station to submit an emergency vaccination plan, which shall at least include information on the following:

a) the epizootic situation which has led to the request for emergency vaccination;

b) the extent of the geographical area in which emergency vaccination is to be carried out and the number of pig holdings in the area;

c) pig age groups and the approximate number of pigs to be vaccinated;

d) the vaccine to be used;

e) the duration of the vaccination campaign;

f) the identification and census of the vaccinated animals;

g) measures for the movement or transportation of pigs and their products;

h) the criteria to be considered to decide if vaccination or the measures referred to in Paragraph (2) of Section 7 should be applied in contact holdings;

i) other matters relevant to the emergency situation, including the clinical and laboratory examinations to be carried out on samples taken in the vaccinated holdings and in the other holdings located in the vaccination area, in particular if marker vaccine were used.

(2) The emergency vaccination plan shall be approved by the Ministry, and the emergency vaccination plan may be subsequently amended or supplemented to take account of developments in the situation.

Section 23.

(1) During the vaccination period, the Station shall ensure compliance with the following:

a) no live pig shall leave the vaccination area, unless transported to slaughterhouse designated by the Station located within the vaccination area or close to that area for immediate slaughter or to a processing plant for disposal;

b) all fresh pig meat produced from pig vaccinated during the emergency vaccination is either fully disposed of, or marked and treated in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (3), Section 12 above;

c) semen, ova and embryos from pigs to be vaccinated during the 30 days prior to vaccination are traced and destroyed under official supervision.

(2) The provisions stipulated in Paragraph (1) shall be applicable for a minimum of 6 months following completion of the vaccination operations in the area in question.

(3) Before the end of the six-month period referred to in Paragraph (2) above, measures shall be taken to ban the following:

a) sero-positive pigs from leaving the holding where they are kept, except in the case of immediate slaughter;

b) the collection of semen, embryos or ova from sero-positive pigs;

c) piglets of sero-positive sows from leaving their holding of origin unless being transported to:

ca) a slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter,

cb) a holding designated by the Station, from which they are to be delivered directly to the slaughterhouse,

cc) a holding after obtaining a negative result from a serological test for antibodies against the classical swine fever virus.

(4) The Ministry may order emergency vaccination also if the following conditions are satisfied:

a) an emergency vaccination plan is drawn up before the start of the vaccination operations;

b) in addition to the information referred to in Section 22, the plan shall prescribe that all the pigs on the holdings where the vaccine is to be used will be slaughtered or killed as quickly as possible after completion of the vaccination operations in accordance with Point *a)*, Paragraph (1) above. Fresh meat produced from these pigs shall be fully disposed of, or marked and treated in accordance with the provisions set forth in Paragraph (3), Section 12 herein.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions set out in Paragraphs (2) and (3), the measures provided for in Paragraph (1) above may be lifted after:

a) all the pigs on the holdings where vaccine has been used have been slaughtered or killed in accordance with Point a*)*, Paragraph 1 herein, and fresh meat produced from these pigs has been either fully disposed of, or marked and treated in accordance with Paragraph (3), Section 12 herein;

b) all the holdings where vaccinated pigs had been kept have been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with Section 14.

(6) Where the measures provided for in Paragraph (1) have been lifted, the Station shall also ensure that:

a) the restocking of pig holdings restocking as per Point *b)*, Paragraph (5) above shall not take place until at least 10 days after completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations;

b) after restocking, pigs on all holdings in the vaccination area shall undergo clinical and, whenever necessary, laboratory examinations as laid down in the diagnostic manual in order to detect the possible presence of classical swine fever virus. In case of pigs reintroduced on holdings where the vaccine had been applied, these examinations shall not take place until at least 40 days have elapsed after the restocking , during which time pigs shall not be allowed to leave the holding.

(7) In those cases where a marker vaccine has been used during the vaccination campaign, derogations from the provisions referred to in Paragraphs (1) to (3) may be granted in particular respect to the marking of vaccinated pig and meat and their subsequent use, and the destination of the treated products. Such authorisation shall be subject to the following conditions:

a) the vaccination plan shall have been approved by the Ministry before the start of the vaccination operations in accordance with Section 22,

b) a specific request shall have been submitted to the Ministry by the Station concerned, accompanied by a comprehensive report on the implementation of the vaccination campaign, its results and the overall epizootic situation; and

c) an on-the-spot check on the implementation of the vaccination campaign shall have been carried out in accordance with the procedures referred to in Section 25.

Emergency vaccination of feral pigs

Section 24.

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions set out in Paragraph (1), Section 20 herein, when classical swine fever has been confirmed in feral pigs and the epizootic data available suggest that it threatens to spread, emergency vaccination of feral pigs may be introduced in accordance with the procedures and provisions laid down in Paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) Should the Ministry intend to order vaccination, the Station with regional competence shall submit to the Ministry an emergency vaccination plan, which shall include information on the following:

a) the epizootic situation which has led to the request for emergency vaccination;

b) the extent of the geographical area in which emergency vaccination is to be carried out. In any case, this area shall be part of the infected area defined in accordance with Point *b)*, Paragraph (3), Section 18 herein;

c) the type of vaccine to be used and the procedure of vaccination;

d) special methods to be followed in relation to the vaccination of piglets;

e) the expected duration of the vaccination campaign;

f) the approximate number of feral pigs to be vaccinated;

g) the measures to be adopted to avoid a too high turn-over of the feral pig population;

h) the measures to be adopted to avoid any spread of the vaccine virus to domesticated pigs kept on holdings, if applicable;

i) the expected results of the vaccination campaign and the parameters that will be considered to verify its effectiveness;

j) the official veterinarian charged of supervising and coordinating the implementation of the plan;

k) the system established to ensure that the expert committee appointed in accordance with Point a*)*, Paragraph (2) of Section 17 can review the achievements of the vaccination campaign at regular intervals;

l) other matters relevant to the emergency situation.

(3) The Ministry shall immediately examine the plan in particular to ensure its consistency with the measures applied in accordance with the eradication plan provided for in Paragraph (1), Section 18 herein.

(4) If the vaccination area is close to the territory of an adjacent country where measures to eradicate classical swine fever from feral pigs are also in place, consistency between the vaccination plan and the measures applied in such adjacent country shall also be ensured.

(5) In accordance with the procedures referred to in Paragraphs (3) and (4), the emergency vaccination plan may be subsequently amended or supplemented

(6) A report describing the results of the vaccination campaign shall be filed with the Ministry every 6 months, together with the report referred to in Paragraph (4), Section 18 herein.

International inspections

Section 25.

The Ministry shall establish the conditions of letting international organisations (Office International des Epizooties, European Union Commission) to conduct on-site inspections.

Contingency Plans

Section 26.

(1) The Ministry shall draw up a contingency plan specifying national measures to be implemented in the event of an outbreak of classical swine fever in the country. This plan shall describe access to facilities, equipment, personnel and all other appropriate materials necessary for the rapid and efficient eradication of the outbreak. The plan shall elaborate on the following in particular:

a) the estimated quantity of vaccine that may be required in the event of emergency vaccination;

b) the regions with a high density of pigs to introduce a higher level of awareness and preparedness in these regions.

(2) The criteria and requirements to be applied for drawing up the contingency plan shall be those laid down in *Annex 8.* herein.

(3) The contingency plan shall be approved by the Ministry in a way to ensure consistency with the contingency plans of other countries.

(4) The contingency plan may be subsequently amended or supplemented to take into account developments in the situation. The plan shall be reviewed by the Ministry once every five years.

Disease control centres and expert committees

Section 27.

(1) The Ministry shall establish without delay a fully functional national disease control centre in the event of a classical swine fever outbreak.

(2) The national disease control centre shall direct and monitor the operations of the local disease control centres referred to in Paragraph (3). The national disease control centre shall be responsible for, among others:

a) defining necessary control measures;

b) ensuring prompt and efficient implementation of the measures referred to in Point *a)* above by the local disease control centres;

c) deploying staff and other resources to local disease control centres;

d) providing information to international veterinary organisations, national authorities, agricultural and trading bodies;

e) when required, organising an emergency vaccination and defining vaccination zones;

f) liaising with diagnostic laboratories, maintaining relationship with the press and other media, police authorities to provide for specific legal measures.

(3) The Ministry shall immediately establish fully functional local disease control centres in the event of a classical swine fever outbreak.

(4) Certain functions of the national disease control centre may be delegated to local disease control centres.

(5) The Ministry shall create a permanently operational expert committee to maintain expertise in order and assist the Stations in classical swine fever control measures. In case of an outbreak of classical swine fever, the expert committee shall provide assistance to the Stations in the following:

a) epidemiological enquiry;

b) sampling, testing and interpretation of results of laboratory tests;

c) adoption of disease control measures.

(6) The Ministry shall ensure that national and local disease control centres and the expert committee have all the required staff, facilities and equipment including communication systems as may be necessary, and establish a clear and effective chain of command and management to ensure prompt implementation of the disease control measures laid down in this Decree. Details about staff, facilities, equipment, chain of command and management of the national and local disease control centres and of the expert committee shall be specified in the contingency plans referred to in Section 26.

(7) Further criteria and requirements for the function and duties of the national disease control centres, local disease control centres and expert committees may be defined in separate rules of law.

Ban of the usage of catering waste to feed livestock

Section 28.

(1) To prevent the outbreak of classical swine fever:

a) the feeding of catering waste to pigs shall be prohibited;

b) catering waste from international means of passenger transport such as ships, rail, public road transport vehicles and aircraft shall be collected and fully disposed of under official supervision;

(2) Stations shall file a report on implementation of Paragraph (1) above each year with the Ministry.

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Section 29.

(1) The rules and stipulations of this Decree – except for the provisions of Paragraph (1), Section 9 herein – shall be applicable to the prevention, control of African swine fever, to the confirmation of infection or suspected infection with African swine fever, to the fight against and eradication of the African swine fever, whereby wherever the appropriate provision refers to classical swine fever, the term African swine fever shall be understood.

(2) The provisions of Paragraph (1), Section 9 herein shall be applicable to African swine fever with the following amendments:

"(1) In the event African swine fever has been officially declared on a holding, the District Chief Veterinary Officer with regional competence may order a protection zone for an area of at least 5 km in diameter around the site of breakout, which shall be located in the surveillance zone of at least 20 km in diameter ordered by the Station."

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Section 30.

The form sheets required for authority measures to be taken in relation to the control of classical and African swine fever shall be set forth in *Annex 9 to 20* herein.

Section 31.

(1) This Decree shall come into force on the 15th day of its promulgation. Parallel to this Decree coming into force, Sections 329 to 366 and the title in Annex 1 of Decree No. 41/1997. (V.28.) of the Minister of Agriculture laying down the Animal Health Code shall repeal.

(2) The stipulations of this Decree shall be in harmony with Section 3 of Act No. I of 1994 promulgating the European Agreement signed in Brussels on 16th December 1991 on the association of the Republic of Hungary, the European Communities and the its member states and shall be fully compatible with the following regulations of the European Communities (European Union):

a) Council Directive 2001/89/EC on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever;

b) Council Directive 72/461/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat.

Dr. Imre Németh
Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

Annex 1 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

Notification of disease

1. In connection with all primary outbreaks, primary case in feral pigs or case in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the Office International des Epizooties and the Commission of the European Union must be notified of the following:

a) the date of dispatch;
b) the time of dispatch;
c) Republic of Hungary;
d) the name of the disease;
e) the number of outbreaks or cases;
f) the date on which classical (African) swine fever was suspected;
g) the date of confirmation;
h) the methods used for confirmation;
i) whether the presence of the disease has been confirmed in feral pigs or in pigs in a holding, slaughterhouse or means of transport;
j) the geographical location where the outbreak or the case of classical (African) swine fever has been confirmed;
k) the disease control measures applied.

2. In case of primary outbreaks or cases in slaughterhouses or means of transport, in addition to the data referred to in point 1, the country must also forward the following information:

a) the number of susceptible pigs in the outbreak, slaughterhouse or means of transport;
b) the number of dead pigs of each category on the holding, slaughterhouse or means of transport;
c) for each category, the morbidity of the disease and the number of pigs in which classical (African) swine fever has been confirmed;
d) the number of pigs killed in the outbreak, slaughterhouse or means of transport;
e) the number of carcasses processed;
f) in case of an outbreak, its distance from the nearest pig holding;
g) if classical (African) swine fever was confirmed in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the location of the holding or holdings of origin of the infected pigs or carcasses.

3. In case of secondary outbreaks, the Station shall send regular reports to the Ministry.

4. The Ministry shall ensure that the information to be provided in relation to any outbreak or case of classical (African) swine fever in a holding, slaughterhouse or means of transport in accordance with points 1, 2 and 3 is followed as soon as possible by a writ-

ten report to the Office International des Epizooties, the Commission and the other Member States including at least:

a) the date on which the pigs on the holding, slaughterhouse or means of transport were killed and their carcasses processed;

b) the results of the tests carried out on samples taken when pigs were killed;

c) where the derogation provided for in Paragraph (1) of Section 6 has been applied, the number of pigs killed and processed and the number of pigs which are to be slaughtered at a later date and the time limit laid down for their slaughter;

d) any information relating to the possible origin of the disease or the origin of the disease if this has been ascertained;

e) in the case of a primary outbreak or a case of classical (African) swine fever in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the genetic type of virus responsible for the outbreak or the case;

f) in cases where pigs have been killed in contact holdings or in holdings containing pigs suspected of being infected with classical (African) swine fever virus, information on:

fa) the date of killing and the number of pigs of each category killed in each holding,

fb) the epidemiological link between the outbreak or case of classical (African) swine fever and each contact holding or the reasons that have induced suspicion of classical (African) swine fever in each suspected holding,

fc) the results of the laboratory tests carried out on the samples taken from the pigs in the holdings and when they were killed.

In cases where pigs in contact holdings were not killed, information must be provided on the reasons for this decision.

Annex 2 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

Main criteria to be considered for the decision to kill pigs in contact holdings

Criteria	Decision	
	for exterminating	against exterminating
Clinical signs suggesting the presence of classical swine fever in contact holdings	Yes	No
Movement of pigs from the outbreak to contact holdings after the presumable date of introducing the virus into the infected holding	Yes	No
Contact holdings are within an area with a high density of pigs	Yes	No
Presumable spread of the virus from the outbreak before the measures taken to eradicate the disease	Massive/unknown	Limited
Contact holdings are within 500 metres of the outbreak	Yes	No
Proximity of contact holdings to several outbreaks	Yes	No
Number of pigs in the outbreak and/or the contact holdings	High	Low

Annex 3 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

Principles and procedures for cleansing and disinfection

1. General principles and procedures:

a) the cleansing and disinfection operations are carried out under official supervision and in accordance with the instructions given by the official veterinarian;

b) the disinfectants to be used and their concentrations are officially approved by the Station to ensure destruction of classical (African) swine fever virus;

c) the activity of disinfectants is to be checked before use, as activity of certain disinfectants is diminished by prolonged storage;

d) the choice of disinfectants and of procedures for disinfection is to be made taking into account the nature of the premises, vehicles and objects which are to be treated;

e) the conditions under which degreasing agents and disinfectants are used must ensure that their efficacy is not impaired. In particular technical parameters provided by the manufacturer, such as pressure, minimum temperature and required contact time, are to be observed;

f) irrespective of the disinfectant used, the following general rules are to apply:

fa) thorough soaking of bedding and litter as well as faecal matter with the disinfectant,

fb) washing and cleaning by careful brushing and scrubbing of the ground, floors, ramps and walls after the removal or dismantling, where possible, of equipment or installations so as to avoid impairing the cleansing and disinfection procedures,

fc) then, further application of disinfectant for a minimum contact time as stipulated in the manufacturer's recommendations,

fd) the water used for cleaning operations is to be disposed of in such a way as to avoid any risk of spreading the virus and in accordance with the instructions of the official veterinarian;

g) where washing is carried out with liquids applied under pressure, re-contamination of the previously cleansed parts is to be avoided;

h) washing, disinfecting or destroying of equipment, installations, articles or compartments likely to be contaminated is to be carried out;

i) following the disinfection procedures, re-contamination is to be avoided;

j) cleansing and disinfection required in the framework of the relevant Directive is to be documented and official approval is required to be certified by the supervising official veterinarian.

2. Special provisions on cleansing and disinfection of infected holdings:

a) preliminary cleansing and disinfection:

aa) during the killing of the animals all necessary measures are to be taken to avoid the dispersion of classical (African) swine fever virus. This is to include inter alia the installation of temporary disinfection equipment, supply of protective clothing, showers, disinfection of used equipment, instruments and facilities and the interruption of power supply to the ventilation,

ab) carcasses of killed animals are to be sprayed with disinfectant,

ac) if the carcasses must be removed from the holding for processing, covered and leak proof containers are to be used,

ad) as soon as the carcasses of the pigs have been removed for processing, those parts of the holding in which these animals were housed and any parts of other buildings, yards, etc. contaminated during killing, slaughter or post-mortem examination are to be sprayed with disinfectants approved for use in accordance with Section 14,

ae) any tissue or blood which may have been spilled during slaughter or post-mortem examination or gross contamination of buildings, yards, utensils, etc., is to be carefully collected and processed with the carcasses,

af) the disinfectant used is to remain on the treated surface for at least 24 hours;

b) final cleansing and disinfection:

ba) manure and used bedding are to be removed and treated in accordance with Point a), Paragraph (3),

bb) grease and dirt are to be removed from all surfaces by the application of a degreasing agent and the surfaces washed with cold water,

bc) after washing with cold water, further spraying with disinfectant is to be carried out,

bd) after seven days the premises are to be treated with a degreasing agent, rinsed with cold water, sprayed with disinfectant and rinsed again with cold water.

3. Disinfection of contaminated bedding, manure and slurry:

a) manure and used bedding are to be stacked to heat, sprayed with disinfectant and left for at least 42 days or destroyed by burning or burying;

b) slurry is to be stored for at least 42 days after the last addition of infective material, unless the competent authority authorizes a reduced storage period for slurry which was actually treated in accordance with the instructions given by the official veterinarian so as to ensure the destruction of the virus.

4. However, by way of derogation from points 1 and 2, in case of open-air holdings, the competent authority may approve specific procedures for cleaning and disinfection, taking into account the type of holding and the climatic conditions.

Annex 4 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

National classical swine fever laboratory

1. In Hungary, the national classical swine fever laboratory is as follows: Central Veterinary Institute (Budapest, Tábornok u. 2.) or, with respect to infection in pigs used for experiments: State Control Institute for Veterinary Biologicals, Drugs and Feeds (Budapest, Szállás u. 8.).

2. The national classical (African) swine fever laboratories are responsible for ensuring that the laboratory testing to detect the presence of classical (African) swine fever and the identification of the genetic type of virus isolates are carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual. To this end they may make special agreements with the Community reference laboratory or with other national laboratories.

3. The national classical (African) swine fever laboratories are responsible for co-ordinating the standards and diagnostic methods in each classical (African) swine fever diagnostic laboratory To this end:

a) they may provide diagnostic reagents to individual laboratories;

b) they are to control the quality of all diagnostic reagents used in the given Member State;

c) they are to arrange comparative tests periodically;

d) they are to hold isolates of classical (African) swine fever virus from cases and outbreaks confirmed in the given Member State.

Annex 5 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

Community reference laboratory for classical swine fever

1. The Community reference laboratory for classical swine fever is: Institut für Virologie der Tierärztlichen Hochschule Hannover, Bünteweg 17, D-30559 Hannover, Germany.

2. The functions and duties of the Community reference laboratory for classical swine fever are:

a) to co-ordinate, in consultation with the Commission, the methods employed in the Member States for diagnosing classical swine fever, specifically by:

aa) storing and supplying cell cultures for use in diagnosis,

ab) typing, storing and supplying strains of classical swine fever virus for serological tests and the preparation of antisera,

ac) supplying standardized sera, conjugate sera and other reference reagents to the national laboratories in order to standardize the tests and reagents employed in the Member States,

ad) building up and holding a classical swine fever virus collection,

ae) organizing periodic comparative tests of diagnostic procedures at Community level,

af) collecting and collating data and information on the methods of diagnosis used and the results of tests carried out,

ag) characterizing isolates of the virus by the most up-to-date methods available to allow greater understanding of the epizootiology of classical swine fever,

ah) keeping abreast of developments in classical swine fever surveillance, epizootiology and prevention throughout the world,

aj) retaining expertise on the virus causing classical swine fever and other pertinent viruses to enable rapid differential diagnosis,

ak) acquiring a thorough knowledge of the preparation and use of the products of veterinary immunology used to eradicate and control classical swine fever;

b) to make the necessary arrangements for training or re-training experts in laboratory diagnosis with a view to harmonizing diagnostic techniques;

c) to have trained personnel available for emergency situations occurring within the Community;

d) to perform research activities and whenever possible coordinate research activities directed towards an improved control of classical swine fever.

Annex 6 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

Diagnostic procedures for the confirmation of pathological signs and distinctive signs of classical swine fever

Irrespective of the time necessary for the production of antibodies, the procedure used for the detection of the pathological signs of classical swine fever (CSF) must conform to the following directives, standards and minimum requirements.

A) Collection of samples

1. In the first place, tissues taken from the tonsils and the spleen must be used for isolating the virus and detecting the presence of antigens. It is desirable to take samples from at least to other types of lymphatic tissues, such as the lymphatic glands located behind the pharynx, below the ear and the chin and the mesenteric gland together with that of the ileum and the kidney. Each sample must be placed in a sealed plastic bag, and a label must be attached to them. The samples must be transported and stored in leak proof containers. The samples may not be frozen, but kept at a temperature of 4°C to be examined without delay.

2. The blood samples used to isolate the virus from leukocytes must be taken from animals showing the signs of fever or other symptoms of the disease. The blood must be kept at a temperature of 4°C to be sent to a laboratory for examination without delay.

3. The blood samples used for the detection of antibodies, which may help to clarify a clinical case or facilitate screening tests must have been taken from animals suspected of suffering from the disease or animals that have already recovered from the disease or animals which have had contact with the foregoing. In holdings where the presence of infection is suspected, samples must be taken from the 20 most suspicious pigs and / or those animals that have had contact with them, and from 25% of the rest of the livestock. In order to detect antibodies with a high probability, tests from each units of the holding must be taken in accordance with the above.

B) Diagnosis of classical swine fever in a laboratory

The laboratory diagnosis of CSF is primarily based on the detection of the presence of the virus or its antibodies in organs or tissue fluids.

If the results are not convincing, the tests must be repeated on the same samples. If the clinical suspicion is retained, further samples must be taken from the same animals.

In suspicious cases, the procedures used to detect antibodies are to support the diagnosis. If the virus cannot be successfully isolated or the antibodies cannot be detected by means of the tests carried out on the samples from animals suspected of suffering from CSF or from pigs that have come into contact with them, the tests to detect antibodies must be carried out on blood samples taken from other animals not suspected of swine fever.

1. Detecting the antigen of the virus

For the detection of the antigen of the virus from organs, a direct marker immunological method carried out on thin (not more than 5 micrometres) cryostate sections taken from the tonsils or those other organs that are detailed in point 1 section A. The reagent used for the diagnosis must be a swine fever specific polyclonal immune serum against the CSF virus, which has been marked with fluorescent pigment, enzyme or biotin, in accordance with the following criteria:

a) the hyperimmune blood serum must be produced from pigs that are free of infection, or whose blood serum is free of all antibodies that may have an effect on the quality or specificity of reactions;

b) the hyperimmune blood serum against CSF, as detailed in point *a)* must be active in a 1:20 titre tested on cell cultures infected with classical swine fever virus. The activity of the conjugate must be supported by the study of natural cases. When the conjugate is diluted under working conditions, maximum glister must be coupled with minimum background pigmentation. All samples showing specific cytoplasm glitter must be regarded as giving a positive reaction. In such cases further tests described in point 3 of section *B)* must be carried out.

2. The isolation and identification of the virus in cell cultures

a) The isolation of the virus on tissue samples is carried out on susceptible PK15 cell cultures or other cell strains with similar susceptibility. Cell cultures must be inoculated with suspension made from the organs of suspicious pigs with a 10% concentration.

b) The blood samples used for the isolation of the virus must have been taken and handled in accordance with point 2 Section *A)*, and cell cultures must be inoculated with leukocytes recovered from the blood samples in the same volume as that of original blood (buffy coat).

c) For the detection of the presence of the antigen of the virus in the cytoplasm of inoculated cells, the cell cultures must be treated with a polyclonal antiserum. Pigmentation must be carried out within 24 to 72 hours after the inoculation of cell cultures.

d) Those cultures that prove positive must be subjected to the differential diagnostic detailed in point 3 of section *B)*. Following the negative result from the first cell culture, a second or further cell cultures may be needed for the isolation of the virus.

3. Classifying of Pestivirus isolates with monoclonal antibodies

a) the duplicates of frozen tissue sections or cell cultures which gave a positive reaction to polyclonal antibodies, as described in points 1 and 2 of section *B)* must be subjected to further testing carried out with marked monoclonal antibodies in order to differentiate the CSF virus from BVD (bovine viral diarrhoea) and BD (border disease) viruses;

b) only monoclonal antibodies officially recommended by the Community reference laboratory for classical swine fever may be used;

c) monoclonal antibodies must be divided into four groups in accordance with the following:

Number of group	Reactivity
1	All Pestiviruses
2	All classical swine fever viruses (CFS)
3	CFS vaccine strains
4	All BVD viruses

Each group may consist of a single monoclonal antibody or the mixtures of the appropriate monoclonal antibodies, provided that their reactivity spectrum coincides with the above;

d) the assessment of reaction results is as follows:

Group				Assessment
1	2	3	4	

+	+	-	-	CSF confirmed
+	+	+	-	CSF vaccine strain
+	-	-	+	BVD/BD virus
+	-	-	-	Non classified virus, further testing is required
+	+	-	+	Non classified virus, further testing is required
+	+	+	+	Non classified virus, further testing is required
-	-	-	-	Non classified virus, further testing is required

C) Detecting the antibodies of the classical swine fever virus

The demonstration of the antibodies of the CSF virus from blood samples facilitates the detection of the clinical signs of swine fever in holdings with clinically diseased pigs or in livestock having come into contact with infected pigs. Tests to the detection of the presence of antibodies may be carried out as an epidemiological screening test or to assess the health status of livestock, when it is unknown.

Blood samples must be subjected to tests in accordance with an approved procedure.

The following approved procedures may be used to carry out tests on blood samples by using appropriate positive and negative control blood sera.

The joint meeting of the National Swine Fever Laboratories must decide which virus strains can be used to carry out serological tests, and the Community Reference Laboratory shall supply desired quantities of such virus strains to the national laboratories upon their request.

All testing procedures where sera against classical swine fever supplied by the Community Reference Laboratory for Swine Fever must provide satisfactory results.

Virus neutralisation test

The aim of this test is to determine the neutralisation titre on the basis of blocking observed in at least 50% of the virus cultures. The various dilutions of blood sera to be tested must be mixed with an identical amount of virus, and kept at a temperature of 37 °C, then inoculated into the virus cultures. The reproduction of the virus or the lack of it must be demonstrated by immunological methods. To this end an immune fluorescence test or a neutralisation test carried out with antibodies marked with peroxidize. The international EU laboratory for swine fever shall provide a detailed description of these tests.

First, the blood sera must be tested in a 1:10 dilution for information. If titration is needed the 1:10 dilution must be used to prepare the dilutions with logarithmic base 2, starting with the 1:10 dilution. Each serum dilution must be mixed with the same amount of virus with a quantity of 100 TCID 50 (+/- 0.5 log10).At least two cell cultures must be inoculated into each dilution. Following an appropriate incubation period, the cell cultures must be fixed and the virus antigen must be demonstrated with the help of immune sera. The titres are those dilutions of the blood sera which have blocked the reproduction

of the virus in at least half of the tissue cultures. The extremity between the two dilutions can be determined by estimation.

ELISA (Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay)

Competitive, blocking and indirect methods may be applied on any suitable carrier.

It is desirable that the applied tests give the least possible number of cross reactions with BVD and other Pestiviruses. However, a test must at the same time ensure the detection of contamination by classical swine fever viruses, at any stage of the infection.

Antigen

The antigen must originate from the proteins of one of the recommended CSF virus strains, or must be identical with that. The cells used for producing the antigen must be free from infection by other viruses.

Immune sera

The polyclonal antibodies for competitive or blocking ELISA's must be made in swine or rabbits, by causing infection with one of the recommended virus strains or lapinised C strain. The activity of monoclonal antibodies must be aimed at one of the proteins of the CSF virus, which is important from the immunological perspective. For indirect ELISA, an anti-swine immunoglobulin must be used which is suitable for the detection of both IgG and IgM.

The ELISA test must be sensitive enough to give a positive result with all blood sera reacting in neutralisation tests and the positive reference blood sera supplied by the Community Reference Laboratory for Swine Fever.

ELISA may be used for tests carried out on individual blood sera or plasma samples only.

If the applied ELISA procedure is not CSF specific, positive samples must be subjected to further testing, using differential diagnostic tests detailed in this chapter.

D) Evaluating the results of laboratory tests

1. The detection of the presence of the virus antigen in tissue samples or cell cultures used for isolating the virus in accordance with the methods described in points *B)* 1 through 3 shall be the basis of confirming the presence of the disease, with the exception of the case in which positive reaction is due to the presence of the vaccine virus, in accordance with *B)*3. The detection of the presence of BVD/BD antigen in accordance with *B)*3. Shall preclude the suspicion of clinical swine fever, provided that other signs do not support such suspicions.

When the typing carried out with monoclonal antibodies in accordance with *B)*3 has an unusual or unexpected result, the virus isolates must be regarded non-classified, and the livestock of origin must be regarded suspicious, subject to the results of further tests. These tests may include the forwarding of the virus to a reference laboratory for characterisation and serological tests carried out on the livestock of origin.

2. When antibodies reacting to the CSF virus are detected, the livestock of origin shall be regarded suspicious.

a) In order to preclude the suspicion of CSF which have arisen as a result of the detection of the antibodies, the tests described under section *E)* must be carried out appeared due to the presence of the CSF virus or either other viruses. Each original sample must be subjected to differential diagnostic tests.

b) If the results of the first differential diagnostic test do not preclude the suspicion, the test must be repeated after at least 30 days in order to follow up the possible spread of the disease. In all suspicious holdings, samples must be taken from the first 10 animals and 25% of the rest of the animals.

3. Evaluation of serological results

When the virus neutralisation titre is 1:10, and is accompanied with epidemiological or clinical evidence in any pig, must be regarded as positive. If the titre is 1:10, but there are no clinical or epidemiological evidence in case of any pig, there is a suspicion of disease, and further differential diagnostic procedures must be carried out.

E) Serological procedures to differentiate the pathological signs of classical swine fever and other Pestiviruses

1. The tests carried out to differentiate the pathological signs of CSF and other Pestivirus infections are based on parallel tests carried out on blood sera with CSF or BVD virus strains.

Only officially approved CSF and BVD virus strains may be used for the tests [see section *C)*]. In order to preclude the suspicion of CSF resulting from the detection of antibodies, blood sera must be subjected to a virus neutralisation test with titration until the end point for antibodies of both CSF and BVD.

During a blocking ELISA, the comparison of CSF and BVD/BD antigen blocking percentages may be applied.

2. The results of comparative serological tests carried out on of reference strains of the CSF virus and other plague viruses must be evaluated in accordance with the following:

a) if the comparative tests reveal that several pigs have produced antibodies against the CSF virus, but none against other plague viruses, the result of the test is regarded positive;

b) if the comparative tests reveal that in several pigs, the titres against the CSF virus are the same as or bigger than the titres of other plague viruses, there is a suspicion of CSF, and the distinction of pathological signs must be continued as follows:

- those pigs that show a neutralisation titre against the CSF which is the same as or bigger than the titre against other plague viruses must be slaughtered. Their tissues, and the embryos of pregnant pigs must be subjected to tests to detect the CSF virus or its antigen in accordance with the procedure laid down in *B)* 1 through 3;

- if it is possible to demonstrate the presence of the CSF virus or its antigen, the presence of classical swine fever is confirmed;

- if the test described in the previous paragraph does not reveal the presence of the CSF virus or its antigen, the holding must be regarded as suspicious, until another series of blood samples taken after at least 30 days are subjected to further comparative tests;

- if these further comparative tests reveal that all pigs have a significantly (four times) bigger titre against the BVD/BD virus than the CSF virus, the suspicion of CSF is precluded,

- if one or several pigs show a titre against the CSF virus which is the same as or bigger than the one against the BVD/BD virus, the result is regarded CSF positive,

c) if the BVD/BD titres are such that the possibility of CSF cannot be preclude, the holding must be regarded suspicious, and the tests must be repeated after at least 30 days.

F) Detecting the pathological sign of African swine fever (ASF)

ASF cannot be distinguished from classical swine fever on the basis of neither clinical nor post mortem examinations. Therefore, when symptoms such as fever and bleeding occur, both diseases must be taken into account for the distinction of pathological signs.

Laboratory tests are essential to make a distinction between the two diseases.

In a country free of CSF, positive diagnoses must be based on the isolation and characterisation of the ASF virus.

The primary basis of the laboratory diagnosis of ASF is the detection of the presence of the virus, the antigen of the virus or the antibodies in organs or tissue fluids.

In the event that at least two tests carried out on samples taken from pigs suspected of suffering from ASF or holdings which came into contact with holdings where ASF cases have occurred prove negative, or their results are not convincing, further samples must be taken from the same holding or from the pigs which came into contact with the disease.

1. Detection of the presence of the virus antigen

A direct immune fluorescence test or other suitable method using thin frozen sections of organs, smears or the deposit of leukocyte cultures are applied to detect the presence of the virus antigen. The applied procedures are similar to those described in the sections about CSF, with the exception tat here ASF specific reagents must be used.

2. Virus isolation and identification

a) hermadsorption (HAD) test

A HAD test includes the inoculation of primer swine leukocyte cultures with a suspension with 10% concentration containing tissues from pigs suspected of suffering from the disease or with blood sera collected on the site, or leukocyte cultures must be made from the blood sera of infected or fever-stricken pigs collected on the site.

Hermadsorption means that a large number of pig erythrocytes stick to the surface of infected cells, which confirms the diagnosis of ASF.

b) Inoculation of pigs

A tissue suspension with 10% concentration must be made by taking the same amount from the various organs. 2 ml of this suspension is intramuscularly inoculated into four pigs, two having been immunised (vaccinated) against CSF, and two susceptible (unvaccinated). The rectal temperature and the development of clinical symptoms must be checked on a daily basis for a period of 21 days. If fever is developed, blood samples must be taken to prepare the leukocyte cultures necessary for the HAD test (rosette development from the leukocytes of the collected blood sample and infection of primer pig leukocyte cultures). If clinical signs do not appear within an observation period of 21 days, blood must be taken to detect the presence of antibodies.

G) Detection of the presence of antibodies induced by the ASF virus in blood samples and tissue fluids

The detection of the presence of antibodies in blood sera and tissue fluids is necessary for facilitating the diagnosis of ASF in the case of holdings with pigs showing clinical symptoms arising a suspicion of disease, or in pigs which came into contact with pigs infected with ASF. The tests may be carried out as a serological screening test or to assess the health status of livestock, when it is unknown.

To this end, the blood samples must be subjected to any of the approved testing procedures.

The approved methods, which must be carried out by using positive and negative control blood sera, are the following:

a) indirect immune fluorescence (IIF)

b) ELISA.

Annex 7 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

Main criteria to be considered for the decision to apply emergency vaccination in pig holdings

Criteria	Decision	
	for vaccination	against vaccination
Number of outbreaks / epizootic graph in the past 10 to 20 days	High / rising rapidly	Low / shallow or slow rise
Holdings using vaccination are located within an area with a high density of pigs	Yes	No
Probability of further outbreaks in the area within the following two or more months	Highly likely	Not likely
Lack of animal protein processing capacity	Yes	No

Annex 8 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

Criteria and requirements relating to contingency plans

Contingency plans must meet the following criteria and requirements at least:

a) provision must be made to ensure that the legal powers necessary for the implementation of contingency plans exist and make it possible to carry out a rapid and effective eradication campaign;

b) provision must be made to ensure access to emergency funds, budgetary means and financial resources in order to cover all aspects of the fight against an epizootic of classical (African) swine fever;

c) a chain of command must be set up to ensure that the decision-taking procedure for an epizootic is rapid and effective. If necessary, the chain of command must be placed under the authority of a central decision-taking unit responsible for directing all the strategies for the fight against an epizootic. The director of the veterinary services must be a member of that unit and effect the liaison between the central decision-taking unit and the national disease control centre provided for in Section 27;

d) provision must be made for appropriate resources to be available to ensure a rapid and effective campaign, including laboratory staff, equipment and infrastructure;

e) an instruction manual must be provided. It must give a full, practical description in detail of all the procedures, instructions and measures to be employed in the event of an outbreak of classical (African) swine fever;

f) if necessary, detailed plans for emergency vaccination must be provided;

g) the staff must regularly take part in:

ga) training in the clinical signs, epidemiological inquiries and combating classical (African) swine fever;

gb) alarm drills organized at least twice a year;

gc) training in communications techniques in order to organize information campaigns concerning an epizootic in progress aimed at the authorities, farmers and veterinarians.

Annex 9 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

..... County Animal Health and Food Control Station
District Chief Veterinarian's Office
.....

Reg. no.: .....
Subject: local quarantine measure
Officer:
.....

DECISION

On the basis of the confirmation of the presence of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection, I hereby introduce a **local quarantine measure** at the .....premises (yard)
of
.....(name)

Pigs covered by the measure:

breeding boars	..... pieces	number of diseased	..... pieces
breeding sows	..... pieces	number of diseased	..... pieces
porker pigs	..... pieces	number of diseased	..... pieces
suckling pigs	..... pieces	number of diseased	..... pieces
Total	..... pieces		

Pigs must remain in their original living quarters on the premises (in the yard), or must be placed in such closed site that contact with other pigs is precluded.
The movement of pigs out of and into the premises is prohibited.
The following must not leave the premises (yard), unless with my special authorisation:
- pig meat,
- dead pigs,
- feedingstuffs, materials, tools, manure or any other waste.

Only authorized persons may enter or leave the premises (yard), after changing clothes and undergoing disinfection procedures.
Only authorized vehicles may enter or exit, after disinfection.
Official veterinarian authorized to control the local isolation:
.....

Appeals against this decision must be addressed to the ..... County Animal health and Food Control Station and lodged with my office within 15 days after receipt.
This decision must be implemented irrespective of appeal.

JUSTIFICATION

I have confirmed the presence of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection in pigs kept at the ..... premises (yard) of ..... (name), on the basis of the occurrence of clinical symptoms and post-mortem lesions. Report no. ..... of the Central Veterinary Institute revealed the presence of the virus of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)*, or the antibody of the virus reacting to antigen. Therefore, pursuant to Section 6 (4)*d* of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules and Section 5 of Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, I have made the above decision

In accordance with Section 62 of Act IV of the year 1957, the right of appeal has been ensured.

The implementation of this decision, irrespective of appeal, is based on Section 6(5) of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules.

Issued on .....

.....

District Chief Veterinariy Officer

The following must be notified of the decision:

1. ..... animal keeper
2. Official veterinarian
3. ..... County Animal Health and Food Control Station
4. Notary of municipality (district notary in the capital)
5. Private veterinarian or veterinarians with an assignment to perform public duties
6. Private veterinarian or veterinarians
7. Archives

* Please delete as appropriate.

Annex 10 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

..... County Animal health and Food Control Station
District Chief Veterinarian's Office
.....

Reg. no.: .....
Subject: decision on killing pigs
Officer:
.....

DECISION

I hereby issue a decision on **killing** pigs under state compensation at the ..... premises of ..... animal keeper (name) placed under local quarantine by virtue of Decision no. .....

Number of animals in local isolation:

breeding boars	..... pieces
breeding sows	..... pieces
porker pigs	..... pieces
suckling pigs	..... pieces
total	..... pieces

The killing of pigs must be carried out in accordance with the applicable animal welfare regulations, and without bloodshed.
Dead animals must be processed at the ..... plant of ATEV Rt.
The official veterinarian authorized to control the killing and transportation is ..... .

Appeals against this decision must be addressed to the ..... County Animal health and Food Control Station and lodged with my office within 15 days after receipt.
This decision must be implemented irrespective of appeal.

JUSTIFICATION

I have confirmed the presence of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection in pigs kept at the ..... premises (yard) of ..... (name), on

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* Please delete as appropriate.

the basis of the occurrence of clinical symptoms and post-mortem lesions. Report no. ..... of the Central Veterinary Institute revealed the presence of the virus of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)*, or the antibody of the virus reacting to antigen. Therefore, by virtue of the competence pursuant to Section 6(4)*l* of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules and Section (5)..... of Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, I have made the above decision.
In accordance with Section 62 of Act IV of the year 1957, the right of appeal has been ensured.
The implementation of this decision, irrespective of appeal, is based on Section 6(5) of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules.

Issued on .....

.....
District Chief Veterinary officer

The following must be notified of the decision:
1. ..... animal keeper
2. Official veterinarian
3. ..... County Animal Health and Food Control Station
4. Archives

Annex 11 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

..... County Animal health and and Food Control Station
District Chief Veterinarian's Office
.....

Reg. no.: .....
Subject: establishment of surveillance quarantine
Officer: .....

DECISION

Owing to the establishment of suspicion of the presence of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection, I hereby place the .....premises (yard) of .....(name)
under **official surveillance quarantine.**

Number of animals placed under official surveillance:

breeding boars	..... pieces
breeding sows	..... pieces
porker pigs	..... pieces
suckling pigs	..... pieces

The official veterinarian authorized to control official surveillance is .....
Appeals against this decision must be addressed to the ..... County Animal health and Food Control Station and lodged with my office within 15 days after receipt. This decision must be implemented irrespective of appeal.

JUSTIFICATION

I have established the suspected presence of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection in pigs kept at the ..... premises (yard) of ..... (name), on the basis of the occurrence of clinical symptoms and post-mortem lesions, laboratory tests and information on animal movement which indicate the possible presence of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)*. Therefore, pursuant to Section 6(4)*b* of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules and Section 4 of Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, I have made the above decision.

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* Please delete as appropriate.

In accordance with Section 62 of Act IV of the year 1957, possibility to seek legal remedy has been ensured.
The implementation of this decision, irrespective of appeal, is based on Section 6(5) of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules.

Issued on .....

.....
District Chief Veterinary Officer

The following must be notified of the decision:
1. ..... animal keeper
2. Official veterinarian
3. ..... County Animal Health and Food Control Station
4. Notary of municipality (district notary in the capital)
5. Private veterinarian or veterinarians with an assignment to perform public duties
6. Private veterinarian or veterinarians
7. Archives

Annex 12 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

..... County Animal Health and Food Control Station
District Chief Veterinarian's Office
.....

Reg. no.: .....
Subject: establishment of protection zone
Officer: .....

DECISION

Owing to the confirmation of the presence of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection, I hereby place the administrative area of ..... settlement (part of settlement) under **protection zone.**

The movement and transport of pigs on public or private roads shall be prohibited.
This prohibition shall not cover transit of pigs by road or rail without unloading or stopping.
Trucks and other vehicles or means of transportation, which have been used within the area placed under protection zone to transport pigs or other livestock or materials (e.g. feedingstuffs, manure, slurry, etc.), and thus may be contaminated, shall not leave the following without my authorization:
- the premises located within the area placed under protection zone,
- the area placed under protection zone,
- the slaughterhouse.

No animals of other species may leave or enter the premises without my authorization.
All dead or diseased pigs in the area placed under protection zone shall be immediately notified to my office.
Pigs, raw products from pigs, feedingstuffs, bedding, manure, instruments and objects capable of spreading the infection may not be removed from the area placed under protection zone, and no pigs shall be moved thereto.
The slaughter of pigs for own consumption must be preceded by veterinary and laboratory tests with favourable results.
It shall be prohibited to hold pig fares or pig markets.
Animal keepers shall tolerate the veterinary inspection and diagnostic tests carried out in their holdings.
The insemination of pigs shall be carried out within the pig holding, using boars from the same holding only.
Those who do not have male animals may arrange the artificial insemination of their sows by authorized entrepreneurs, subject to my preliminary authorization.

---

* Please delete as appropriate.

Visible signs with the words "protection zone due to swine fever" or "protection zone due to African swine fever" written on them must be placed by the roads to mark the boundary of the area under protection zone.
People living within the area placed under protection zone must be informed of the protection zone measure in accordance with the local practice.
Appeals against this decision must be addressed to the ..... County Animal health and Food Control Station and lodged with my office within 15 days after receipt.
This decision must be implemented irrespective of appeal.

JUSTIFICATION

I have confirmed the presence of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection on the territory of the settlement (part of the settlement). In order to prevent the spreading of the disease, I have made the above decision pursuant to Section 6(4)*e* of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules and Section (10).... of Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

In accordance with Section 62 of Act IV of the year 1957, possibility to seek legal remedy has been ensured.

The implementation of this decision, irrespective of appeal, is based on Section 6(5) of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules.

Issued on .....

.....
District Chief Veterinary officer

The following must be notified of the decision:
1. Mayor's office of ..... settlement
2. Private veterinarian or veterinarians with an assignment to perform public duties
3. Private veterinarian or veterinarians
4. Pig breeders' co-operative
5. ..... County Animal Health and Food Control Station
6. Archives

* Please delete as appropriate.

Annex 13 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

..... County Animal Health and Food Control Station
District Chief Veterinarian's Office
.....

Reg. no.: .....
Subject: establishment of surveillance zone
Officer: .....

DECISION

Owing to the confirmation of the presence of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection, I hereby **establish a surveillance zone** covering the administrative area of the following settlement or settlements: .....

The movement and transport of pigs on public or private roads, excluding transit of pigs by road or rail without unloading or stopping, shall be prohibited
Trucks and other vehicles or means of transportation, which have been used in the surveillance zone to transport pigs or other livestock or materials (e.g. feedingstuffs, manure, slurry, etc.), and thus may be contaminated, shall not leave the surveillance zone without my authorization following cleaning and disinfection.
Pigs and raw products from pigs may not be removed from or delivered into the surveillance zone.
Feedingstuffs, bedding, manure, instruments and objects capable of spreading the infection may not be removed from the surveillance zone.
It shall be prohibited to hold pig fares or pig markets.
Pig keepers shall inform my authority of the number of pigs in their holdings and tolerate the veterinary control thereof.
The slaughter of pigs for own consumption must be preceded by veterinary tests with favourable results.
The insemination of pigs shall be carried out within the pig holding, using boars from the same holding only. Those who do not have male animals may arrange the artificial insemination of their sows by authorised entrepreneurs, subject to my preliminary authorization.
Visible signs with the words "Surveillance zone due to swine fever" or "Surveillance zone due to African swine fever" written on them must be placed by the roads to mark the boundary of the surveillance zone.
People living within the surveillance zone must be informed of the surveillance zone measure in accordance with the local practice.

Appeals against this decision must be addressed to the ..... Animal health and Food Control Department of the MARD and lodged with my office within 15 days after receipt.
This decision must be implemented irrespective of appeal.

JUSTIFICATION

I have confirmed the presence of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection on the territory of the settlement (part of the settlement). In order to prevent the spreading of the disease, I have made the above decision pursuant to Section 6(4)*g* of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules and Section (13).... of Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

In accordance with Section 62 of Act IV of the year 1957, possibility to seek legal remedy has been ensured.

The implementation of this decision, irrespective of appeal, is based on Section 6(5) of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules.

Issued on .....

.....
County Chief Veterinary Officer

The following must be notified of the decision:
1. Notary of municipality (district notary in the capital)
2. District Chief Veterinary Officer
3. Private veterinarian or veterinarians with an assignment to perform public duties
4. Private veterinarian or veterinarians
5. Co-operatives
6. Breeders' representatives
7. Slaughterhouses
8. Procurement agencies
9. Archives

* Please delete as appropriate.

Annex 14 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

Veterinary certificate for the removal of pigs from surveillance quarantine , protection zone and surveillance zones

Issuing authority:

.....

Place of dispatch:

.....

I. Number of animals:

II. .....

(Please write out in full)

III. Origin of animals:

IV. .....

Name(s) and addresses) of holding(s):

.....

.....

.....

The consignment was dispatched at

.....

(full address of the place of loading)

Full name and address of dispatching establishment:

.....

III. Destination of animals:

Name and address of consignee:

.....

The consignment has been dispatched to

.....

(place of destination)

Means of transportation:

.....

IV. Data for the identification of animals:

Official marking	Sex	Species	Age (months)

V. Certificate:

The undersigned official veterinarian hereby certifies that the data provided above are in full compliance with the provisions of Section 10 through 13 of Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the prophylaxis of classical swine fever and African swine fever

.

Issued at ..... on .....
(place) (date)

.....
(signature of official veterinarian)

Official seal

.....
(name in block capitals and the official description of the signatory)

Annex 15 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

..... County Animal health and and Food Control Station
District Chief Veterinarian's Office
.....

Reg. no.: .....
Subject: decision on cleaning and disinfection
Officer: .....

DECISION

I hereby issue a decision on carrying out **cleaning and disinfection** operations within the ..... premises of ..... animal keeper placed under local quarantine owing to the confirmation of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection.

The operations shall be carried out in accordance with Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the prophylaxis of classical swine fever and African swine fever.
The official veterinarian authorized to supervise cleaning and disinfection operations is ..... .
Appeals against this decision must be addressed to the ..... County Animal health and Food Control Station and lodged with my office within 15 days after receipt.
This decision must be implemented irrespective of appeal.

JUSTIFICATION

At the ..... premises (yard) of ..... (name), the presence of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection was confirmed. The livestock in the quarantine has been killed. Cleaning and disinfection operations are needed for the deactivation of pathogens which have remained in the quarantine isolation.
This decision is issued pursuant to Section 6(4) of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules and Section (14).... of Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.
In accordance with Section 62 of Act IV of the year 1957, possibility to seek legal remedy has been ensured.
The implementation of this decision, irrespective of appeal, is based on Section 6(5) of Act XCI of the year 1995 on Veterinary rules.

* Please delete as appropriate.

Issued on .....

.....

District Chief Veterinary Officer

The following must be notified of the decision:

1. Owner
2. Acting official veterinarian
3. Archives

Annex 16 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

..... County Animal Health

and Food Control Station
District Chief Veterinarian's Office
.....

Reg. no.: .....
Subject: lifting local quarantine measures
Officer: .....

DECISION

I hereby lift the **local quarantine** measure imposed on the ..... premises of ..... animal keeper at number ..... owing to the confirmation of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection

Appeals against this decision must be addressed to the ..... County Veterinary Food Control Station and lodged with my office within 15 days after receipt.

This decision must be implemented irrespective of appeal.

JUSTIFICATION

The livestock placed under local quarantine have been killed (slaughtered), and the cleaning and disinfection operations required in decisions no. ..... have been carried out.

This decision has been issued in accordance with Section .(5)... of Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

In accordance with Section 62 of Act IV of the year 1957, possibility to seek legal remedy has been ensured.

The implementation of this decision, irrespective of appeal, is based on Section 6(5) of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules.

Issued on .....

.....
District Chief Veterinary Officer

The following must be notified of the decision:

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* Please delete as appropriate.

1. ..... animal keeper
2. Official veterinarian
3. ..... County Animal Health and Food Control Station
4. Notary of municipality (district notary in the capital)
5. Private veterinarian or veterinarians with an assignment to perform public duties
6. Private veterinarian or veterinarians
7. Archives

Annex 17 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

..... County Animal Health and Food Control Station
District Chief Veterinarian's Office
.....

Reg. no.: .....
Subject: lifting protection zone
Officer: .....

DECISION

I hereby **lift** the protection zone imposed from ..... (year) ..... (month) ..... (day) by decision no. ..... owing to the confirmation of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection.

Appeals against this decision must be addressed to the ..... County Veterinary Food Control Station and lodged with my office within 15 days after receipt.

This decision must be implemented irrespective of appeal.

JUSTIFICATION

The local quarantine on the area placed under protection zone by decision no. ..... have been lifted. The results of the serological tests which were carried out are favourable.

This decision has been issued in accordance with Section (12).... of Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

In accordance with Section 62 of Act IV of the year 1957, possibility to seek legal remedy has been ensured.

The implementation of this decision, irrespective of appeal, is based on Section 6(5) of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules.

Issued on .....

.....
District Chief Veterinary Officer

The following must be notified of the decision:
1. Notary of municipality (district notary in the capital)

* Please delete as appropriate.

2. Private veterinarian or veterinarians with an assignment to perform public duties
3. Private veterinarian or veterinarians
4. Pig breeders' co-operative
5. ..... County Animal Health and Food Control Station
6. Archives

Annex 18 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

..... County Animal Health

and Food Control Station

Reg. no.: .....
Subject: lifting surveillance zone measures
Officer: .....

DECISION

I hereby **lift** the surveillance zone measures imposed from ..... (year) ..... (month) ..... (day) by decision no. ..... owing to the confirmation of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection.

Appeals against this decision must be addressed to the Veterinary and Food Control Department of the MARD and lodged with my office within 15 days after receipt.

This decision must be implemented irrespective of appeal.

JUSTIFICATION

The protection zone imposed on the area located in the centre of the surveillance zone by decision no. ..... have been lifted. The results of the serological tests which were carried out are favourable.

This decision has been issued in accordance with Section (13).... of Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

In accordance with Section 62 of Act IV of the year 1957, possibility to seek legal remedy has been ensured.

The implementation of this decision, irrespective of appeal, is based on Section 6(5) of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules.

Issued on .....

.....
County Chief Veterinary Officer

The following must be notified of the decision:

1. Notary of municipality (district notary in the capital)
2. District Chief Veterinarian
3. Private veterinarian or veterinarians with an assignment to perform public duties

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* Please delete as appropriate.

4. Private veterinarian or veterinarians
5. Co-operatives
6. Breeders' representatives
7. Slaughterhouses
8. Procurement agencies
9. Archives

Annex 19 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

..... County Animal Health

and Food Control Station
District Chief Veterinarian's Office
.....

Reg. no.: .....
Subject: lifting surveillance quarantine measures
Officer: .....

DECISION

I hereby **lift** the surveillance quarantine measures imposed from ..... (year) ..... (month) ..... (day) by decision no. ..... owing to classical swine fever* (African swine fever)*.

Appeals against this decision must be addressed to the ..... County Veterinary Food Control Station and lodged with my office within 15 days after receipt.

This decision must be implemented irrespective of appeal.

JUSTIFICATION

The protection zone imposed on the area located in the centre of the surveillance zone by decision no. ..... have been lifted. The results of the serological tests which were carried out are favourable.

In accordance with Section 62 of Act IV of the year 1957, possibility to seek legal remedy has been ensured.

The implementation of this decision, irrespective of appeal, is based on Section 6(5) of Act XCI of the year 1995 on veterinary rules.

Issued on .....

.....
District Chief Veterinary Officer

The following must be notified of the decision:
1. ..... animal keeper
2. Official veterinarian
3. ..... County Animal Health and Food Control Station

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* Please delete as appropriate.

4. Notary of municipality (district notary in the capital)
5. Private veterinarian or veterinarians with an assignment to perform public duties
6. Private veterinarian or veterinarians
7. Archives

Annex 20 to Decree 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

Document to accompany samples from animals suspected of classical swine fever* (African swine fever)* infection.

Name of owner:
.....
Address:
.....
Premises:
.....

Number of pigs on the premises:

breeding boars	..... pieces
breeding sows	..... pieces
porker pigs	..... pieces
suckling pigs	..... pieces
total	..... pieces

Start of disease: ..... year ..... month ..... day

Number of animals in diseased age group:
.....
Number of diseased animals:
.....

Clinical symptoms:

appetite
temperature
faeces
dermal bleeding
movement of animals

Post-mortem lesions:

heart
lungs
spleen
kidneys
large intestine
rectum

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* Please delete as appropriate.

urinary bladder
lymphatic glands

Received samples (from dead or killed animals):

- whole carcass
- organs:
  lungs
  spleen
  kidneys
  urinary bladder
  rectum
  lymphatic glands

Veterinary treatment administered in the holding, time of treatment and products used:

.....
...
.....
...
.....
...
.....
...
.....
...

Number of deaths within 30 days and reason for death with a breakdown according to days:

Date	Number of animals	Reason for death

.....

veterinarian submitting the samples